

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Earth's harvests come from seed thrown out to die.

Ostentation is merely a way our neighbors have of showing off.

One of the longest days in the average man's life is the one just before pay day.

If a small boy is allowed to stay up late at night he is willing to sleep overtime the next morning.

You save your money because you are economical; other people save theirs because they are stingy.

A New York man has cured himself of dyspepsia by eating grass. Now we know what ailed Nebuchadnezzar.

The world is beginning to suspect that even General Sherman had an inadequate conception of what war really is.

The Russians have now got along far enough to refer to the Japanese as "the gallant enemy," which is quite an advance.

All the married women are getting their lives insured. Will the husbands continue to warn them about drafts and damp feet?

A soldier named One Skow has deserted from the American army in the Philippines. A man with that kind of a name ought to be anchored out in a harbor somewhere.

A son of Cyrus W. Field is in the Tombs prison in New York, having been locked up as a common vagrant. Some great men have no sons. But not all great men can be lucky, too.

In the meantime, while the Laird of Skibo is entreating the nations to disarm, why doesn't he shut down his old armor-plate works at Pittsburg? That would be a "fell swoop" worth talking about.

Fashionable colors this year, according to the dressmakers, are burnt onion—a warm brown—and fresh spinach—a cool green. The color-makers would have difficulty in finding names for new shades if it were not for the vegetables. They have had crushed strawberry, apple green, grape color, orange and lemon, and almost everything except mashed-potato color; but that may come next.

One coyote will hang around a camp at night and create the impression that a pack of at least twenty big wolves are looking for a chance to eat the campers. But investigation will reveal that the single coyote is lean and hungry and cowardly, and that he does not weigh over fifteen pounds. Likewise one klicker in a town will create the impression that there is much indignation against every respectable citizen and measure.

An Imperial ukase recently issued in Russia puts women who wish to practice medicine on the same footing as men. The ukase entitles women both to a license to practice and to the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Women who offer a diploma from a foreign university may be admitted at once to the Russian State examination. If women attending the institute have neither home nor relatives in St. Petersburg, they are required to live in a hotel specially established for the purpose.

The value of an assemblage of personalities such as the peace congress has given America at this session is this, that the abstract conceptions of internationalism and nationalism are seen in the new light of personalities. To hold the theory that it would be well for men to be brothers is good, but action along that line depends much on what the brothers both seem to be and are. Any gathering which reveals to Americans just what sort of men and women the idealists of Europe and Asia are, makes for brotherhood, for the incarnations of a truth are always more persuasive than the truth itself.

The eloquent fact that the auction sale of the late William C. Whitney's stud realized close to half a million dollars, taken in connection with the results of the sales of several other notable stables of late, serves to illustrate the circumstances that the demand for good horseflesh was never greater than it is now, and that it has rarely fetched better prices. We sometimes hear the suggestion that the passion for fine horseflesh is going out and that the growing fancy for automobile-billing has hurt it. Nothing could be farther from the truth. If any gentleman doubts this proposition let him go into the horse marts and try to find a good horse. He will probably succeed in his mission, but he will also ascertain that the demand far exceeds the supply.

It would be difficult for the Tsar to draft a law which would do so much for the internal peace of Russia as has been done by the birth of his son. The direct line of succession is now assured, and the intrigues for favor with the collateral heirs to the throne are no longer attractive. The effect of the removal of their obstructive plans from the path of the Tsar ought soon to be manifest in a more harmonious government. The need of an heir to the

throne was not so great in Italy as it was in Russia. The problems of the Italian government are simple in comparison with the Russian problems. Yet the birth of a son to the Italian king and queen makes government more stable in the peninsula by accustoming the people to the thought of rule by the infant Prince of Piedmont as the successor of his father. In Italy and in Russia the mother's "joy that a man is born" is shared by the whole people. Indeed, the birth of the man child in the royal families of those countries has increased the stability of two thrones, and thereby made more brilliant the prospect for continued European peace. The Tsaritsa and the Queen each had daughters, but neither in Russia nor in Italy does a woman succeed to the throne. The decree of 1797, which still regulates the succession to the Russian crown, gives preference to male over female heirs. Italy is still virtually under the Sardinian constitution of 1848, which excludes females from the throne.

Good everyday common sense is sometimes handed down from the bench more effectively even than the law. Judge Babcock, of Cleveland, has supplied an instance, when in rendering a decision he said: "The young married couple that start life on an income of \$1,500, and proceed to live as though it were \$5,000, need not be very fastidious to see a divorce at the end of their romance." All law has been said to be but systematized common sense. But, unfortunately, all common sense is not law. The simple truth so bluntly stated by this Judge is one of the most important, but least heeded, truths in human life. The startling assertion was made the other day by a statistical authority in Georgia that nine-tenths of the young men of that State working on salaries were in debt through higher living than their salaries warranted. It is to be hoped the same proportion does not obtain in other sections of the country. It makes brisk business for the "money sharks," but is fatal to all others. It would seem to be the most easily comprehended proposition in the world that a young man or a young couple cannot successfully spend \$10 a week on a \$8 income. Multiplying the figures will not change the proportion or lessen the danger. Ten dollars income and \$9 expenditure form the road to success. Nine dollars income and \$10 expenditure form the road to failure. The guide-post, plainly marked, at which choice is made between these two roads, is the most critical point in a young man's life. Perhaps all this is platitude. It has been worn over and over again by repeated assertions from since civilization began. The vital truth and importance of it is demonstrated every day. But the fact remains that millions go to heed. The happy homes of the land where peace and prosperity have their shrines are the homes where frugality binds hearts together in loving, hopeful sympathy. The dollar in the bank is a good guard against want, but only the common sense spirit of making both ends meet can guard against that demon worse than want—worry, which wrecks the home. The American people have a most unenviable reputation for bankruptcies and divorces. The penny more spent than the penny earned is perhaps the most direct cause of both.

Money Spent by Tourists.
It needed a painstaking German to figure for us a set of statistics long desired, but of a sort that nobody cared to tackle the tedious or the difficulty of computing them. These figures are the annual number of tourists in Europe and the amount of money they spend. The German's estimates cover the totals in both items, and, large as their number is, the Americans do not constitute quite the whole of the globe's yearly nomad population. But what quantity of Americans do visit the Old World and what amount of money they leave there may be guessed from this German's computations. Switzerland, he says, entertains through the year 3,000,000 "visitors," who spend \$30,000,000; Italy, the Riviera and Spain between them attract an expenditure of \$60,000,000. The various great capitals in all tell \$45,000,000 that come from the pockets of the 900,000 visitors to Paris, the 600,000 to London, the 500,000 to Berlin and the 350,000 to Vienna. The baths and seaside resorts accommodate 12,000,000 guests, who spend over \$10,000,000.

Saving House-Rent.
Having learned by experience that one paying rent will in a few years pay out a sum equal to the value of the house in which one lives, with a very small beginning we invested in a building lot, and in a small way became our own building association. We applied first to a building and loan association, but it was soon clear to us that the interest demanded was greater than that required by a bank. Then we made arrangements with a bank, by giving a mortgage on the house. Of course, the prospect of owning a home inspired us to various small economies, and in a few years the property was paid for, as the expense, including interest, insurance, taxes, etc., was at least one hundred dollars less than we had been paying for rent. The house, being new, needed no repairs, and, planned according to our own ideas, was more convenient and comfortable than any we could rent.—Women's Home Companion.

Americans in the Lead.
Of the four women who received the doctor's degree at the University of Berlin last year, two were American, one Australian and one German.

Some actors assume other names rather than disgrace their families.

EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

The Relative Intellectual Power of the Sexes.

MOST discussion of the relative intellectual power of the two sexes is based on prejudice, or at best on chance observation. It is of exceptional interest, therefore, to obtain the results of an elaborate statistical investigation bearing upon the subject. Such an investigation of the school work of boys and girls has been made by Dr. J. de Komosy, who has reported his results in a paper read at the recent meeting of the British association.

Dr. de Komosy is director of municipal statistics in Budapest, Hungary. To his office have come for twenty-seven years full reports of the progress of the school pupils of the city. The total number of cases he has analyzed is 808,350. They come in part from the elementary schools, which receive pupils of from 8 to 12 years, in part from the higher elementary schools (10 to 16 years), and in part from the grammar schools, though the records for the two higher kinds of schools do not run back for full twenty-seven years.

It appears that in the elementary schools out of 412,758 boys and 350,382 girls 69,422 boys and 54,391 girls failed to pass their yearly examinations and were compelled to repeat their work. This figures out 16.8 per cent of the boys and 15.8 per cent of the girls, giving the girls a distinct advantage. In the lowest grade of these elementary schools the girls had but a trifling superiority over the boys, but the higher the grade considered the more favorably the girls appeared. In the fourth grade the percentage of those failing to pass were 12.2 for the boys and 9.2 for the girls. In the sixth grade, 4.7 for boys and 2.7 for girls.

In the higher elementary schools the percentage of boys failing to pass was 6.2 and of girls 2.2. In the grammar schools the girls made a still more favorable showing.

Another form of test was as to the percentage of honor marks, or "high standings," received by the two sexes. Here the girls were uniformly ahead. For instance, in the fourth grade elementary schools the percentage of high marks for boys and girls respectively was, in mother tongue, 23.6 and 32.3; in arithmetic, 28 and 37.3; in geography, 29.2 and 36.9. In the higher elementary schools the girls did still better, and for one grade Dr. de Komosy showed their percentages of honors to be from three to four times as great as the percentage for the boys.

It is not necessarily safe to argue from Hungary to America, nor even from children to adults, but such a showing as this cannot fail to shake the convictions of many old-fashioned believers in the mental superiority of the male sex.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Common Language.

IN an account of the session of the international congress of linguists, at Paris, John Mitchell says that Englishmen, Frenchmen and Germans took part and each spoke his own language. The result was that every speech had to be repeated twice in translations and the sessions would have been. Manifestly there is a limit, human endurance has to be taken into account, and here is where the universal language may hope to have its chance, but it is no easy question. In diplomatic circles and what might be called polite society a knowledge of French is assumed and there is little trouble in the medium of communication. But in recent times the number of congresses has grown enormously—this miners' congress is an illustration. Progress points to their increase and the lack of a general language will be felt more and more.

None of the artificial languages has made any headway. For what reason wise men must say, but probably because there is lack of none of them a party or body of race that is using the language to begin with, and affording a standing example and living school. If this be true it might indicate that some living language would finally be adopted, as French was practically for diplomacy. Why French will not do for the purpose in hand is that it is not the property of a fast-growing race, and that it never was a proselyting language. German is ruled out because of the mysteries of the article—the complex declensions—

PAY FOR TREE DESTRUCTION.

Important Precedent Established by a Massachusetts Court.

A Springfield, Mass., jury gave a property owner a verdict of \$234 damages against a trolley company for the loss of a tree cut down by the employees of the latter. A fine shade tree is worth more money than that, but the principle established by the verdict is that electric companies which destroy trees must pay the owner their valuation as fixed by a jury.

There are more ways of destroying trees than by cutting them down. An electric company which places its wires through or close above the branches of a tree does them an injury, checks their growth and in the end destroys them. An electric current, such as a trolley line or an arc light wire carries, is not favorable to the health of trees with which it comes into frequent contact. Ditches dug for underground wires close to the trunks of trees usually injure and often kill the trees. It is doubtless necessary to sacrifice trees in order to extend electric wires. This is inevitable, but the principle which ought to be understood and enforced is that the electric company should pay for their destruction and not sacrifice private property for their own benefit without making full compensation.

The rights of tree owners in their trees are imperfectly understood and inadequately enforced. A corporation given the use of a street for any purpose usually regards trees as an obstruction to be removed as soon as possible. If they are made to pay in every case they will avoid tree destruction when they can and the owner will get some compensation if the tree is destroyed in the construction or operation of their work.—Philadelphia Press.

Pirate Among Plants.

Among all the forms of vegetable life in the Mexican tropics the wild fig trees are the most remarkable, says the Geographic Magazine. Some of them show such apparent intelligence in their readiness to meet emergencies that it is difficult not to credit them with powers of volition.

In the tropics where the wild fig flourish there is a constant struggle

for life among numberless species of plants. Certain of the wild figs appear to have learned this and provide a fruit which is a favorite food for many birds; then an occasional seed is dropped by a bird where it finds lodgment in the axil of a palm frond high in the air.

There the seed takes root and is nourished by the little accumulation of dust and vegetable matter. It sends forth an aerial root, which creeps down the palm, sometimes coiling about the trunk on its way. When this slender, corklike rootlet reaches the ground it secures foothold and becomes the future trunk of the fig tree.

After the descending rootlet has secured itself in the ground a branch bearing a few leaves springs from the seed in the palm top and a vigorous growth begins. Then the fig gradually enlarges and inclines the supporting palm trunk until the latter is completely shut in the heart of its foster child and eventually strangled.

W E are on the rush in this country, and we are inclined to brush the old, to one side. It has been said that old age does not make a foolish man reverend, nor do gray hairs entitle the frivolous to respect; but there is, nevertheless, a respect and a deference which all right-thinking people will pay to the aged. The mere fact that they are aged will excite in the breast of the right kind of man a feeling of thoughtfulness for their comfort. Deference for the aged is the mark of good breeding the world over, and contemptuous or rude or flippant behavior toward the old is the sure sign of the blackguard where it is studied and deliberate, and of a light mind and bad training where it proceeds from thoughtlessness.

The fact that a man or woman has lived long in the world raises a presumption, at least, that he or she knows more of life than the stripling and so should command some respect; and how much greater are the respect and reverence which are due as sacred obligations to parents. One of the most inspiring and beautiful aspects of American life is the wonderful devotion of parents for their children. No foreign observer who has written of American life has failed to note that wonderful self-sacrifice of the father and the mother in this country; how they give up everything to their children; how they plot and plan that the young shall be happy and fortunate; how they step into the background, and deny themselves of not only luxuries and comforts, but of the necessities of life, in order that their children shall be blessed with all the opportunities and advantages which perhaps were denied to them in their youth.

It has been said that, in general, those "parents have the most reverence who most deserve it," but that may well be doubted. The total sacrifice which parents make often incalculates an absorbing selfishness in the children, who take the homage and love and devotion of their parents quite as a matter of course, forgetting or omitting to render the slight return which would bring comfort and joy to those whose happiness is centered in the happiness of their children. Often, through mere forgetfulness or procrastination, the young who are sound at heart defer too late the rendering of that affection and homage which the parents have a right to expect.

"And that which should accompany old age, As honor, love, obedience."—Philadelphia Ledger.

IN THE HANDS OF HIS ENEMIES.



The wounded Russian soldier, as shown in the picture, made from a photograph, has fallen into the hands of good Samaritans. The intelligent young Japanese surgeon and his assistant are as tender and painstaking in making the diagnosis as though the sufferer were of their own race, and the gentle and sympathetic looking nurses are ready to begin their ministrations. The stricken mujik, who had been led to believe that to fall into the hands of the yellow heathen was equivalent to worse than death, will learn more of the inherent humanity which actuates his little enemies than he could have been taught in any other way.

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Asked and Answered.

"Say, pa," queried small Tommy Toddlers, "why do cows give milk?" "Why—er—because they can't sell it, I suppose," replied the old man.

After a man has reached a certain age, a severe sickness will leave him looking like some wounded animal to the end of his days.



Feeding Sheep in Troughs.

The design of a sheep trough, illustrated herewith, is one which has been found entirely satisfactory, all things considered; it is but little trouble to make it, but its superiority over the average trough is so great that the labor spent in its construction will be well spent. As shown the trough is 12 feet long, 16 inches wide, 22 inches high tapered as shown, with the exception of the slats which are 1/2-inch thick and 2 1/2 inches wide the trough is made of 1-inch lumber. The sides, which are nailed on the edge of the bottom are 6 inches wide. The end pieces or legs are 3 inches wide and extend 6 inches below the bottom of the trough as shown.

These legs are, of course, fastened securely to the trough after the latter



FEED TROUGH FOR SHEEP.

is built and are independent of the rack itself. The rack is built by nailing the slats one foot apart on pieces 3 inches wide and 12 feet long and are then hinged to the side of the trough so that they rest on the edges of the trough when closed. Two hinges on each side (strap hinges of course) will be sufficient. At about the middle of the racks a bent hasp is fastened so that when the racks are in place they may be held so by turning the hasp over to the other side over a staple and holding it in place with a bit of wood. In this arrangement either rack may be let down and the trough thus filled from either side.

Skin Milk for Pigs.

Relative to an inquiry concerning skim milk and pigs, will say that when two weeks old the young pig will begin to take skim milk from a separate trough. Of course, only a little will be consumed at that time, but it should be supplied two or three times daily at first, and twice daily later. At first skim milk alone may be given, but later cornmeal, barley meal or middlings should be added. Allow the young pig to eat practically all it will of the combination. Often it is best to have the trough from which the pigs feed in a special inclosure where the pigs can reach it, while the dam is kept away. If this plan is followed the pigs will gradually wean themselves when about ten weeks old, or at least there will be no trouble in finally separating them from the dam.

Carefully conducted experiments at this station have shown that to get the largest returns from both milk and meat, not over three pounds of skim milk should be given for each pound of cornmeal or other grain. Where one has large quantities of milk he may feed as much as from six to nine pounds of milk with each pound of grain, but in that case the returns are no so economical as where the milk does not run over three pounds for each pound of grain.

There is no better single feed for pigs than skim milk. Often where large numbers of pigs are handled there are runts or pigs of condition, undersized, etc. Always separate these from the main lot and feed them separately, giving special care. One will be surprised to see how the unlikely specimens will improve with a little care and extra allowance of milk and grain.—Prof. W. A. Henry, in Hoard's Dairyman.

Corn Long Grown in the West.

Corn, which is one of the staple products of Kansas, has been grown on the soil of that State for hundreds of years. Perhaps the first mention of Kansas corn is found in the chronicles of the famous Coronado expedition of 1491. How long it was cultivated there before that time is not definitely known.

Corn and other vegetable products were cultivated by the prehistoric races of America from a very primitive period, and Kansas has been occupied by man from an extremely remote time, as the famous Lansing skeleton well attests. Bourgmont found the Kansas Indians, from whom the State derived its name, raising corn and other vegetables at their villages on the Missouri River nearly two centuries ago.

Prof. Thomas Say, the naturalist of Major Long's expedition, visited this same tribe in their village near the present site of Manhattan in 1819. Col. Zebulon M. Pike, in the journal of his expeditions in 1806, refers to the Pawnee Indians, who were raising a sufficiency of corn and pumpkins. Their pumpkins were cut into thin slices and dried in the sun.

Keep Chickens Growing.

Whether the chickens are being raised for the market or for winter layers, it is essential that they make the best possible growth from birth to going into winter quarters or to the market. The range, to a large extent, solves the question of food and of healthy growth, but it is necessary that the chicks have some food other than that picked up on the range, or

they will wear themselves out trying to get enough to eat.

Then, if they roost under cover at night, and they should by all means do this, there is the question of lice which must be given proper consideration, for a few lice will cause the chick to lose more weight in a month than can be made good by two months of feeding. Everything possible must be done to keep the chicks growing during the summer; keep them making a strong, steady gain, and then they will be profitable, and not otherwise.

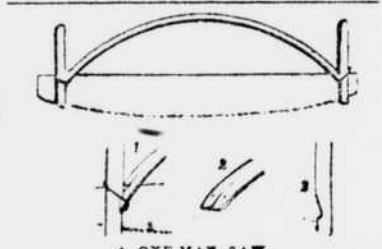
About the Back Yard.

This item will be found quite as useful to the farmer as to the man in town with the typical town back yard, for the former is quite as often given to using the space back of the house (this back yard) for the accumulation of ashes and rubbish as is the town man, who, perhaps, has no other place for his refuse. In planning for an attractive space at the rear of the home, first see that there is a liberal expanse of level sward kept cut close during the summer. If this lawn runs back to a row of trees, one has a natural and most attractive background, so don't spoil it by placing a row of chicken coops between. Let these useful little houses be kept near the out-buildings like the barns and the sheds, where they belong.

A little to one side, in this space of green, cut a circular bed, make the soil rich and set it to flowering or foliage plants of some kind. Have nothing else in this space unless it is of considerable size, when it may be broken a little by massing some shrubs to one side. Get some vines about the back porch and some handy benches under the inclosure so a portion of the work of the women of the household may be done out of doors and in the shade. Do these things and others will occur to you, and, moreover, you'll have a back yard to be proud of.

One-Man Cross-Cut Saw.

When one man operates the cross-cut saw the blade is apt to wobble more or less, making it difficult for one man to get good work from the tool. An excellent way to strengthen the blade is to take a hickory pole about a foot longer than the saw, shaving down the end rather flat so that it will be about one-half inch thick. Saw a slit in this end of the pole, slip it over the saw blade close to the handle and wire it to the handle after making two holes, one on either side of the slit in the pole. The other end may be treated in the same manner or a notch may be cut in the handle



A ONE-MAN SAW.

of the saw and the shaved end of the pole go up against this notch and be wired to the handle.

If the pole is a good one this device will materially stiffen the saw blade so that one man can operate the saw with good results. The illustration shows the details as follows: Figure 1 shows how the end of the pole is split and slipped over saw blade and wired; figure 2 shows split end with holes ready for wire and figure 3 shows one of the handles of the saw with a slight notch cut in it to receive the end of the pole.—Indianapolis News.

Better Dairywomen Needed.

A writer says: "When I see a cow with a good, sharp back, a deep body, a clean head, and prominent bright eyes, two large milk veins and a double extension milk vein, and those about the size of a finger, I say at once: What a pity that this cow did not have an owner as well bred as she is, in order that her bodily functions might have been developed and her full powers given play. Her capacity is from 8,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk yearly; her production does not exceed half this amount."

Poultry Hints.

Young geese are not good breeders. Goose eggs do not hatch well when shipped quite a distance. Pure refined charcoal is one of the best disinfectants for the poultry yards.

Young ducks should be kept away from swimming water until they are well feathered.

Ducks may be advantageously raised on many farms where they have never yet been tried.

A goose yields about \$1 a year in feathers, the market price being about 40 to 50 cents a pound.

Soft-shelled eggs are seldom found where hens are supplied with cracked bone or small bits of oyster shells.

Poultry is raised on 88.8 per cent of the farms in the United States. It would be interesting to know what per cent use high grade fowls.

Chicks raised in late spring and midsummer can be made to lay by February if they are given some meat in their daily ration.

Cleanliness is the keynote of health. Nothing will breed sickness so quickly as filth, and it is very easy to have the henhouse become filthy.

Many failures with incubators are due lately to ignorance in those trying to run them. In this, as in everything else, a person must learn how.

Avoid high perches. They cause bumble foot and other injuries. Breast bones are often injured by having round perches. They should be flat.



One Hundred Years Ago.

The greater part of the Russian army was concentrated upon the frontiers of Turkey, contemplating a serious move against that country.

The French general at Naples ordered the seizure of all vessels suspected of carrying provisions to Malta or the English squadron.

The Russian and British ministers were received in private audience by the King of Prussia.

War was declared between England and Spain.

Six cardinals were named by the Pope to accompany his holiness to France for the coronation of Napoleon.

M. Henri, a Frenchman, was in Washington, engaged in translating into French the life of George Washington, from papers in the possession of Bushrod Washington.

Emmet, the Irish patriot, arrived in America.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

Trafalgar Square, London, was begun.

The Emperor of Austria presented a magnificent service of porcelain to the Pasha of Egypt.

Francis Scott Key, made an eloquent address before the African Colonization Society, which met in Philadelphia.

Two large mirrors arrived at Philadelphia from France for the east room of the White House at Washington.

A steam vessel made its first voyage from Dublin to Bordeaux at the rate of ten miles per hour.

Provision was made for the free navigation of the River Rhine, Germany.

Angola, a Portuguese settlement in Africa, revolted against Don Miguel.

Fifty Years Ago.

The royal Danish railroad was opened by the King.

Two additional asteroids were discovered by M. M. Goldschmidt and Chacernan in Paris and named Polymonia and Pomana.

The famous "charge of the light brigade" took place at Balaklava.

The American clipper Lightning arrived at Liverpool, sixty-three days from Melbourne, Australia.

Several detachments of British guards left London for the Crimea to fill up casualties caused by the battle of Alma.

The remains of the English exploring party under Sir John Franklin were discovered near Great Fish River, Buck, in the Arctic Ocean.

Pierre Soule, American minister to Spain, on landing at Calais from England, was stopped by the French police and obliged to return to London.

Forty Years Ago.

Delegates from the Canadian colonies at a meeting at Quebec agreed upon the basis of representation in the Canadian confederation.

Gold in the New York market dropped from 218 3/4 to 213, and wheat from \$1.73 to \$1.63, in eight hours.

The United States internal revenue report showed an income from that source of \$500,000 a day.

Confederate forces under Price were routed in an all day battle near Kansas City, Mo., and were driven southward.

President Lincoln answered a protest by the opponents of Governor Johnson, in Tennessee, declining to interfere in the State fight.

Petroleum discoveries were made at Dundee, Monroe County, Mich.

Thirty Years Ago.

General Frederick Dent Grant and Ida Marie Honore were married in Chicago.

A gale swept the northern coast of England, doing great damage to shipping and costing many lives.

The Presbyterian synod of Illinois, north, sustained an appeal from the decision of the Chicago presbytery, which had acquitted Professor David Swing, and directed that the noted preacher's name be erased from the roll of members.

The Porte denied the joint request of Austria, Germany and Russia to make commercial treaties with Roumania.

Twenty Years Ago.

Seventy acres area in Carthage, N. Y., was burned with a property loss of nearly \$1,000,000.

Paris dispatches declared that France had declined a proposition from England to mediate in the Franco-Chinese difficulty.

The dry goods house of T. A. Chapman & Co. and the carpet house of Stark Bros., Milwaukee, Wis., burned, with loss of \$750,000.

100 Doses For One Dollar

Economy in medicine must be measured by two things—cost and effect. It cannot be measured by either alone. It is greatest in that medicine that does the most for the money—that radically and permanently cures at the least expense. That medicine is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies and enriches the blood, cures pimples, eczema and all eruptions, tired, languid feelings, loss of appetite and general debility.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it reliable and giving perfect satisfaction. It takes away that tired feeling, gives energy and puts the blood in good condition." Miss Effie Colonna, 433 10th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

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of every nature successfully treated. Also solicited home for ladies before and during confinement. Consult lady physician, free in person or by mail. Confidential. Paris-New York Medical Institute. Office, D. Estabrook Bldg., 1313 1/2 Second Ave., Corner Union, P. O. Box 416, Seattle, Wash.

TIMBER AND FARM LANDS.

200-acre dairy farm for lease, one or ten years, one mile from R. R. \$500. Last year farms with me if you want to lease or sell. O. W. BROWN, 415 Pacific Block, Seattle.

CREAMERY FOR SALE.

Creamery in good town on N. P. R. R. About one acre ground. Two-story building, built two years ago. Includes churning, vats, butter molder, ice cream freezer, milk cans. Also feed mill. Out-put, some 10,000 pounds butter per month. Good market. Cannot supply demand. Nets big returns on price asked. \$15,000. For details see ROBERT F. MAYNARD, 615 Bailey Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

General Corbin might do the administration a good turn by requiring the army to take the test for color-blindness.—Washington Post.

The charge of the six hundred at Balaklava has been outclassed several times in the battle of Yental of that its name.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The powerful whistles Secretary Morton will have placed on his warships are to be used, perhaps, for scaring sea cows off the track.—Denver Post.

A scientist says that one day we shall be able to do without sleep. That will probably be the day the election returns come in.—Washington Evening Star.

Count Okuma says the war will cost Japan not less than \$1,000,000,000. The Emperor will feel this when he comes up for re-election.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

So long as they are fighting as fiercely as they are in Manchuria it is a good deal of a farce to talk about peace congresses.—Spokane Spokesman Review.

It is becoming increasingly clear to the Russian mind that Kuropatkin's latest defeat was due solely to the fact that he was not victorious.—Philadelphia North American.

Confederate forces under Price were routed in an all day battle near Kansas City, Mo., and were driven southward.

President Lincoln answered a protest by the opponents of Governor Johnson, in Tennessee, declining to interfere in the State fight.

Petroleum discoveries were made at Dundee, Monroe County, Mich.

Thirty Years Ago.

General Frederick Dent Grant and Ida Marie Honore were married in Chicago.

A gale swept the northern coast of England, doing great damage to shipping and costing many lives.

The Presbyterian synod of Illinois, north, sustained an appeal from the decision of the Chicago presbytery, which had acquitted Professor David Swing, and directed that the noted preacher's name be erased from the roll of members.

The Porte denied the joint request of Austria, Germany and Russia to make commercial treaties with Roumania.

Twenty Years Ago.

Seventy acres area in Carthage, N. Y., was burned with a property loss of nearly \$1,000,000.

Paris dispatches declared that France had declined a proposition from England to mediate in the Franco-Chinese difficulty.

The dry goods house of T. A. Chapman & Co. and the carpet house of Stark Bros., Milwaukee, Wis., burned, with loss of \$750,000.

A precocious youth telegraphed to his parents on their golden wedding day: "Is marriage a failure?" The old couple laid their heads together over the reply-paid form, and presently made answer: "No; but its results sometimes are."

"I never knew till now why this was such a windy country," said the bright little girl traveling through Illinois. "And have you discovered why?" asked her father. "Of course. See all the windmills on these farms we're passing."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Darringer, have you a half-sovereign you don't want?" "Why, certainly. Here it is." The next day—"I say, Darringer, that half-sovereign you gave me was a bad one." "Yes, Bromley. You asked me if I had a half-sovereign that I didn't want."

"Why do the roses fade so slowly away?" she inquired poetically. "Well," replied the baldheaded young man, "when you think it over it's all for the best. It's more comfortable to have them fade slowly away than to go off all of a sudden, like a torpedo."

"That's my last canvas," said D'Auber. "I started that six months ago. You see, some days I paint away feverishly, forcefully, absorbedly, while on other days I can't paint at all." "I see," said Crittack. "You painted this one on the other days."—Philadelphia Press.

"If Crabbe ever comes around your place borrowing anything," said Subbubs, "don't let him have it." "You've spoken too late," replied Newcomer; "he was around this morning." "You're easy. What was he borrowing?" "Trouble. He's in the hospital now."—Philadelphia Ledger.

As my wife at the window one beautiful day stood watching a man with a monkey a cart came along with a brood of a boy, who was driving a little donkey. To my wife then I spoke by way of a joke. "There's a relation of yours in that carriage." To which she replied, when the donkey she spoke of—"Ah, yes! a relation by marriage."

The minister sought to improve the time by giving Bobby a lesson in morality. "My boy," he said, "I have lived forty-five years, and have never used tobacco in any form, nor told a lie, nor sworn, nor played hooky, nor—" "Have you got any little boys?" interrupted Bobby. "No, I never had any little boys." "Well, they are mighty lucky," said Bobby.

MALARIA IN THE SYSTEM

Holly Springs, Miss., March 24, 1905.

While building railroads in Tennessee some twelve years ago a number of hands contracted fever and various forms of blood and skin diseases. I carried S. S. S. in my commissary and gave it to my hands with most gratifying results. I can recommend S. S. S. as the finest preparation for Malaria, chills and fever, as well as all blood and skin diseases. W. I. McGOWAN.

I suffered greatly from Boils, which would break out on different parts of my body. I saw S. S. S. advertised and after using about three bottles I was cured, and for the last three years have had no trouble whatever. A. W. ZIEGLER, 217 Read St., Evansville, Ind.

I began using your S. S. S. probably ten years ago for Malaria and blood troubles, and it proved so good that I have continued ever since using it as a family remedy. It is a pleasure for me to recommend S. S. S. for the benefit of others who are needing a first rate blood purifier, tonic and cure for Malaria. Arkansas City, Ark. C. C. HENNINGWAY.

Boils, abscesses, sores, dark or yellow blotches and debility are some of the symptoms of this miserable disease. S. S. S. counteracts and removes from the blood all impurities and builds up the entire system. It is guaranteed a purely vegetable remedy. Write for medical advice or any special information about case.

SSS

The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

"Pa, what do they mean by the death rate?" "That, my son, is the speed at which an automobile travels."—Cleveland Leader.

"If you please, sir?" "Well, Jimmy?" "Me grandmother, sir." "Aha, your grandmother! Go on, Jimmy." "Me grandmother and me mother." "What, and your mother, too?" "Both very ill, eh?" "No, sir. Me grandmother an' me mother are goin' to the baseball game this afternoon an' they want me to stay home an' take care of me little brudder."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Man Against Man.

When Senator Hanna, as chairman of the National Republican Committee, was conducting the campaign in 1900 he was annoyed by a man who applied for the position of messenger at the national headquarters. The man called to see the Senator four days in succession to present his application and urge his claims.

After his fourth visit Senator Hanna sent for the man who was serving as messenger. "You saw that man who was here just now?" inquired Hanna.

"Yes, sir," said the messenger. "Do you know what he wants?"

"No, sir."

"Well, he wants your place, and if I see him again he will get it."

Senator Hanna never saw the persistent applicant again.

Mean Many Things.

There are words in the Chinese language which have as many as forty different meanings.

After daughters marry and leave home, they become so jealous that if the parents have a greater favor for one than the other, they have to put on gum shoes while they extend it.

Over a score of deaths caused by whisky drinking in one locality in Manhattan! The announcement is news and causes a sensation because they were sudden deaths. Of the thousands that die in the regular course from the same cause nothing much is said.—New York Commercial.

The enthusiasm with which the Russians receive Emperor William's hope for their success will be tempered by the remembrance of what happened to the Boers after they had received similar recognition at his hands.—Detroit Free Press.

A Boston individual has expressed his opinion of John D. Rockefeller on a postal card, but Miss Ida M. Tarbell can't for the life of her understand how an opinion of the distinguished money accumulator can be compressed into less than 17 magazine articles.—New Orleans States.

Good News For All.

Bradford, Tenn., Nov. 21.—(Special)—Scientific research shows Kidney Trouble to be the father of so many diseases that news of a discovery of a sure cure for it cannot fail to be welcomed all over the country. And according to Mr. J. A. Davis of this place just such a cure is found in Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Davis says: "Dodd's Kidney Pills are all that is claimed for them. They have done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I had Kidney Trouble very bad and after taking a few boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills I am completely cured. I cannot praise them too much."

Kidney Complaint develops into Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Diabetes, Rheumatism, and other painful and fatal diseases. The safeguard is to cure your kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills, when they show the first symptoms of disease.

Freda—He claims to be related to you, and says he can prove it. Floyd—Related to me? Why, the man's a fool. Freda—Of course; but that may be a mere coincidence.—Illustrated News.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

"I just wish I wuz bigger," said Mischievous Willie Smart. "Indeed?" asked his mother. "How much bigger?" "Oh, just big enough to do all the things I like to do!"

FITS

Permanently Cured. No doctor's fees asked after first use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Send for Free Booklet and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kane, Ltd., 407 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The button trust is bankrupt. The button is a small article, but it has destroyed the peace of many a home, and it is only rippling as it has been across.—Baltimore American.

Place's Cure is a good cough medicine. It has cured coughs and colds for forty years. At druggists, 25 cents.

"John," said a stingy old hunk to his hired man, as he was taking dinner, "do you know how many pancakes have eaten fourteen?" "Well," said John, "you count and I'll eat."

To Break in New Shoes.

Always shake in Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures chafings, damp, sweating, itching, swollen feet, Corns and Bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

"But have you any expectations, young man?" "Of course, I have. Three rich girls want to marry me, but I am going to give your girl the first chance."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles could never be used except on persons who have refused to accept any medicine, and who will do so to the end of their lives. It is a fact that if you get the good you can possibly derive from them, you must use the medicine advertised by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in LeRoy, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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Sorrow.—All our work in life is sanctified by the sorrows and troubles that overtake us.—Bishop J. H. Van Buren, Episcopalian, San Juan, Porto Rico.

Affection.—A selfish, unloving woman is an anomaly in the social order. The ideal wife and mother will be affectionate.—Rev. C. W. King, Methodist, Scranton, Pa.

Americans.—We do not want a nation within a nation; we do not want German Americans; nor Russian Americans; but Americans.—Rev. C. M. McLeod, Methodist, Providence, R. I.

True Self.—No man ever found his true self without at the same time finding God; no man ever found God without at the same time finding his true self.—Rev. H. S. Bradley, Methodist, Atlanta, Ga.

Nature's Laws.—Nature's laws are subservient to man, but they require a Divine Providence to maintain their stability. And to him whom the laws of nature serve God extends His mercy and is His friend.—Rev. J. P. Stollie, Lutheran, Jersey City, N. J.

A Heavenly Force.—The kingdom of heaven is essentially a force. It is like heaven which, when hidden in the meal, works from particle to particle till its quickening power pervades the whole.—Rev. A. V. Raymond, Congregationalist, Schenectady, N. Y.

Unionism.—All union men are not bad because one is, neither is this so of ministers or capitalists. Appeals to prejudices develop selfish members and leaders as ready to sell out as the same sort of capitalists are to oppress.—Rev. C. F. Reiser, Methodist, Denver, Colo.

Greed.—The man with the millions is grasping for more millions, and the men with the dollar is grasping for another dollar. They tell us we must look out for No. 1. It is wrong to look out for No. 1 at the expense of No. 2 and No. 3 and so on.—Bishop Berry, Methodist, Anacostia, Mont.

Profit and Loss.—The average man of to-day is a creature of dollars and cents. He sometimes has more dollars than sense. He is always calculating his chances of making money, and every other purpose in life is made subservient to this.—Rev. R. H. Sawyer, Disciple, Missoula, Mont.

Conscience.—Conscience is not the voice of God in the soul but rather does it give the best judgment with the light that one has as to what he ought to do. One's conscience is nearest right when the disciple leaves most in the truth and life of the Christ.—Rev. C. H. Phillips, Disciple, Braddock, Pa.

American Degeneracy.—When we consider the brave and noble visions that the pioneers cherished when they settled this country and then consider it now, with the silly business-marrying empty titles and the silly millionaires aping worn-out feudal traditions, the prospect is disheartening.—Rev. H. S. Nasu, Episcopalian, Cambridge, Mass.

Possibility of Development.—With all our imperfection we have this one divine heritage, the possibility of infinite development, of limitless growth in any normal direction we may select. The outcome depends upon the amount of force which we put into our efforts, and not upon outside conditions.—Rev. N. H. Nesbitt, Independent, Tacoma, Wash.

Everything about Peters shells is right. From cap to bullet—Peters Cartridge Co. make everything in ammunition and they make it better than anyone else—if you don't use Peters shells perhaps you are a better shot than you think you are—Peters never miss if your aim is right—for Peters shells are absolutely dependable. Ask your dealer for them—all sorts of shells for every use.

Narrow-Mindedness.—The man who thinks he is too intellectual to believe in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity and looks with a kind of sympathetic and patronizing gaze upon those who do believe in them is not thereby giving evidence of intellectual superiority, but rather of narrow-mindedness.—Rev. J. B. Markward, Lutheran, Pittsburg, Pa.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

you how it quiets the tickling throat, heals the inflamed lungs, and controls the hardest of coughs.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is well known in our family. We think it is the best medicine in the world for coughs and colds."

KATIE FETTERSON, Petaluma, Cal.

25c. per bottle. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Hard Coughs

One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime will hasten recovery. Gently laxative.

GOVERNOR OF OREGON

Uses Pe-ru-na For Colds and Excellent In His Family Finds It an Remedy.



The Magnificent State Capitol Building at Salem, Oregon.

PRAISE FROM THE EX-GOVERNOR OF OREGON.

Peruna is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Letters of congratulation and commendation testifying to the merits of Peruna as a cathartic remedy are pouring in from every state in the Union.

Dr. Hartman is receiving hundreds of such letters daily. All classes write these letters, from the highest to the lowest.

The outdoor laborer, the indoor artisan, the clerk, the editor, the statesman, the preacher—all agree that Peruna is the cathartic remedy of the age.

The stage and rostrum, recognizing catharsis as their greatest enemy, are especially enthusiastic in their praise and testimony.

Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catharsis. Catharsis is well nigh universal; almost omnipresent.

Peruna is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catharsis. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to check the march of its victim.

Peruna not only cures catharsis, but prevents it. Every household should be supplied with this great remedy for colds, coughs and so forth.

The ex-governor of Oregon is an ardent admirer of Peruna. He keeps it continually in his home.

In a letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., he says:

State of Oregon, Executive Department.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Dear Sirs—I have had occasion to use your Peruna medicine in my family for colds, and it proved to be an excellent remedy. I have not had occasion to use it for other ailments.

Yours very truly

W. M. LORD.

It will be noticed that the ex-governor says he has not had occasion to use Peruna for other ailments. The reason for this is, most other ailments begin with a cold.

Using Peruna to promptly cure colds, he protects his family against other ailments.

This is exactly what every other family in the United States should do—keep Peruna in the house. Use it for colds, coughs, a gripe and other climatic affections of winter, and there will be no other ailment in the house.

Such families should provide themselves with a copy of Dr. Hartman's free book, entitled, "Chronic Catharrh." Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio. All correspondence held strictly confidential.

Moore's Revealed Remedy

WOMAN'S FRIEND

Gives Strength, Gives Appetite, Gives Health. Three doses makes you feel better.

ALL DRUGGISTS

The J. Nogleberg SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.

Drawing and painting taught in all its branches. Write for terms.

1907 First Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Mrs. A. E. Tait, Ladies' Turkish Baths and Toilet Parlor.

Neatly equipped throughout. Ladies from out of town taking this treatment may remain all night free of charge. 910 1/2 and 2nd Avenue (up stairs), Seattle, Wash.

SASH AND DOOR BARGAINS

O. B. WILLIAMS. Price lists free.

My five cross panel doors at \$1.50 per door are known everywhere and your nearest dealer will tell you that you can't purchase a No. 1 cross panel door for the money, from any dealer or manufacturer. He may try to convince you that my doors are not good doors, don't be deceived. I have the largest business in the north west, in my line. I build up a great business on fraud or misrepresentation. I can't afford to send out shoddy materials. It would soon put my customers in a bad repute and make of my customers. Lasting names. I have customers in all parts of the coast, and many throughout the east—ask them.

MY CUSTOMERS ARE MY BEST ADVERTISERS.

Don't not sell trash. The BEST is good enough for my customers. I do not be misled, a low price is no bargain unless you get quality. Nobody can sell worthless goods cheap.

THE WORLD'S STANDARD DOOR.

Five cross panel doors, stock sizes, standard quality, standard thickness, made of clear dry fir. \$1.50 per door.

WINDOWS.

glazed with natural gas, silver clear glass, the best glass made.

I have all sizes. Send for price lists on hardware, windows, doors, window sashes, window frames, door frames, porch columns, etc. Don't delay, write at once to my salesroom, 1508 3rd Ave., Seattle, Wash.

O. B. WILLIAMS.

THE SEATTLE AUCTION, FEED AND SALE STABLE

1215 Western Ave., Seattle.

Holds regular Auction Sales every Friday at 1 p. m. Horses, cattle, hares and all kinds of stock sold on commission. Horses bought, sold and exchanged daily. N. T. Joliffe, Prop. Phone Buft 1681.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PATENTS

WORLD-WIDE

FREE BOOKLET FOR INVENTORS

Write: BORD, BORD, BORD

FIRE PROTECTION!

OLDEST HOUSE IN NORTHWEST

Large and complete stock of Fire Apparatus, Hose and Department Supplies. Our goods are in use in nearly every fire department in the Northwest.

HEAVY COPPER BRAZED JOINTS.

RELIABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

These are the Standard Extinguishers. Common, Extinguishers, with riveted joints \$12 each. A. G. LONG, Portland, Or.

PRUSSIAN SPAVIN CURE.

This is the best cure for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Corns, etc. A single application of this ointment will remove the cause of the trouble.

This Prussian Spavin Cure is a very powerful blood purifier and will remove the cause of the trouble. It is a very powerful blood purifier and will remove the cause of the trouble.

Price 25c. per bottle. Write for terms and full particulars to the following: Prussian Spavin Cure, 1508 3rd Ave., Seattle, Wash.

PRUSSIAN REMEDY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

\$3.50 SHOES

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

The reason W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world is because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. If I could measure the difference between my shoes and the high-grade leather shoes you would understand why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they last longer, why they are better than any other \$3.50 shoe on the market to-day, and why the sale for the year ending July 1, 1904, were \$1,265,040,000.

W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere.

SUPERIOR IN FIT, COMFORT AND WEAR.

"I have worn W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes for the last twelve years with absolute satisfaction. They give me comfort and ease in all my work and play. I have never worn any other shoes."—J. S. McCall, Jr., Dept. Col., U. S. Int. Revenue, Richmond, Va.

W. L. Douglas uses Corset Leather in his \$3.50 shoes. Corset Leather is conceded to be the finest Patent Leather made and is made exclusively by

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THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 1905.

FOUND OUT AT LAST.

The following article from the Tacoma Daily Ledger, will no doubt be read with a great deal of satisfaction by those who have been made to suffer through the devilish schemes of this arm of the federal court:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—W. J. Hills, clerk of the United States district court at Juneau, Alaska, is slated for dismissal, and his head will fall just as soon as Judge Roy-al A. Gunnison relieves Judge Melville C. Brown, whose resignation has been called for. A great deal of the trouble that surrounds the court at Juneau is attributed to Hills; in fact he was far more culpable in many ways than was Judge Brown himself. Hills belongs to that class of men who have given Alaska such an unsavory reputation. In this country he would be styled a "get-rich-quick artist," for his sole object in going to Alaska seems to have been to amass a fortune, regardless of method.

One of the officials who investigated affairs at Juneau, tells an incident which throws light onto Hills' operations, and stamps him as a man unfit to hold government office. The Treadwell mine is located nearly opposite Juneau and only about a mile distant. Hills, soon after his arrival at Juneau, found that quite a cluster of small houses and cottages had been erected in the vicinity of the mine on the mine property, and were occupied by mine employees. The houses had been erected by the miners themselves, the saving of a lifetime. The mine authorities had granted permission to the men to build their homes on the company's land. Hills, who apparently has no conscience, quickly saw an opportunity to make a neat sum, so he wrote to the mine owners asking them to rent to him at a nominal sum the use of the surface of their property at Treadwell, he agreeing not to engage in mining operations.

The owners knowing nothing of the situation, quickly assented, and Hills paid his rent. He thereupon turned on the miners who had erected their own homes and demanded of them excessive rent for the use of the land, which he then controlled by permission of the mine owners. Those who could not meet the payments demanded were ejected from their homes; and others paid usurious rates, and in time, by pressing the miners to the limit, Hills virtually became the owner of the small village by this high-handed method. Judge Brown it is charged, had full knowledge of the manner in which his clerk robbed these miners of their homes yet raised no word of protest.

The judge of the court has the appointment of the court clerk. Were it not for this fact, Hills' head would have come off when Marshal Richards of Nome lost his job. As it is the decapitation will be performed by Judge Gunnison.

The Juneau people want the full seat of government transferred from Sitka to that place—at least they want the Surveyor General there so that he can be more easily reached by the general public. And that is eminently proper. The mails are slow enough between Juneau and other mining centers; but when it comes to corresponding with Sitka it is next to unbearable. Barring its pretty townscape, Juneau takes precedence over Sitka in every way.

Ex-Senator Shoup of Idaho died recently at his home in Boise. He was a brother of our United States Marshal, who had started to see him before the end came; but the same day he left Juneau, the wires flashed the news of his death.

Editor Russell, of the Dispatch, hopped onto a crowd of fellows whom he claimed were sure thing, "get-rich-quick" men, and by way of retaliation, they're after him with a libel suit.

Judge Gunnison is now an Alaska fixture. He is welcome!

A few days ago "Shorty," the Indian who killed Carl Jahr, at Blind Slough, over on Wrangell Narrows, a few months ago, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, but his sentence was fixed at thirty years imprisonment. This virtually shuts out two lives; and for what? Because a white man was so indiscreet as to furnish a native liquor to make of him a demon more treacherous than a half famished cougar. It would seem that a case of this kind should have the effect of putting a stop to this wanton violation of the law. But it does not. Only last week a white man, who should have known better, gave liquor to Indians and a murder was only averted by one sober native being present. The white man has been sent over the road for a short time to ponder over his mistake; but some other fellow will take his place and the booze will be furnished just the same, and in a few days some other white man is sent over the road. It is high time that measures sufficiently stringent to cause a due observance, were enacted. And it is not alone the white man that should be made to suffer; but the Indian who begs the whiskey, gets drunk on it and makes a beast of himself, should be equally guilty and made to suffer as severe a penalty. Make the penitentiary of Alaska a place of hard labor instead of a place to rest up for a few months, and you will find men more careful to avoid it. Let those who are sent to jail for a few days to serve a sentence, be kept in close confinement, except when at work, and it will teach them that the jail is no "holiday picnic" concern and they will be more shy about getting there. The adoption of more severe measures for all concerned is the only thing that will put an end to the liquor traffic among the Indians.

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" 15—Service of Song with readings from an original story "An Air Castle brought down to earth"
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